

LOST LITERATURE.

Fire and Water Have Destroyed Many

Great Works of Literature.

The fine literature absolutely lost is very considerable. Of classical literature alone books could be filled with the mere names of works, never to be seen again. The causes of loss are many. Fire is the most common. Ben Jonson by the fire in his house lost an entire drama of the life of Henry V., with notes, and a number of other works. The fire of London was responsible for the loss of many valuable works of the Elizabethan period and of much early English poetry. A serious blow to the cause of Anglo-Saxon literature was the burning of the Cottonian Library in 1731, when a vast quantity of old manuscripts was destroyed. In 1792, by a fire in Lincoln's Inn, 19,000, a large collection of manuscripts, including the original of the "Iliad," was lost. Lord Chamberlain Somers, was lost. About the same time Davies, a manuscript of Cicero's "De Officiis" were lost by a fire in Strand, London.

The second great cause of loss is the ocean, whose "greedy maw" swallows all kinds of treasure so remorselessly. Early in the fifteenth century Guarino Veronese was returning to Constantinople with a shipload of classical manuscripts. The vessel was wrecked and the treasure lost, a misfortune which turned the scholar's hair white in a few hours. Our own Spenser suffered serious loss by shipwreck of a servant crossing from Ireland. The last six books of the "Faerie Queene" and a number of translations and poems, including "Dreams," "The Court of Cupid," and "The Hell of Lovers," were thus consigned to a watery grave. In 1600, on the death of Vincentio Pinelli, his library was packed in three vessels bound for Naples. One was attacked by pirates, who dug out the books and papers into the sea and along the shore, some of the latter being picked up by the inhabitants and used to stuff windows with. Toward the close of the last century a servant of William Henry Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, came across an unique mass of manuscript plays, which she used up in lighting fires and making pie crusts. And everybody remembers how a domestic of John Stuart Mill consigned to the flames a part of Carlyle's "French Revolution." The horror of Mill at the loss and the "agonies" of Carlyle in rewriting the work are now matters of history.

A very curious loss was occasioned in Italy in the fourteenth century when Raimondo Soranzo loaned the manuscript of Cicero's "De Gloria" to a friend, who pawned it and died before its hiding place could be discovered. —London Telegraph.

Paradise Myths.

Paradise opinions seem to owe much of their popularity to peculiar localities. The inhabitants of the Kingdom of Hawaii believe that paradise is a "valley of peace" where good spirits that about continually engaged in catching mosquitoes and thus protecting the sleep of kings and great men who are in a perpetual slumber. The inhabitants of the hot, sandy, shadeless desert island of Botoc imagine paradise to be a land of cool streams, shaded by gigantic forest growths. It may be well to mention in this connection that the natives of the island of desert dwellers picture a thickly wooded interior.

The Yokuts of eastern Siberia believe that heaven will be a country provided with ready lighted fires and many shimmering lakes and full of life. When the Rev. Claus Hansen, a Norwegian missionary, was picturing heaven to an Eskimo the savage flatly refused to embrace Christianity because, according to his idea, the hereafter should provide plenty of ice, snowshoes and sea monsters.

Milling the Edges.

Before the year 1831 English coins were simply pieces of metal stamped by driving a die down on them with a hammer. In the days when money had a much greater intrinsic value than it has now this offered a great temptation to coin clippers, and mutilation of the coinage became such a serious offense that men were hanged and women were burned for it. So far did the mutilation go that when Sir Isaac Newton was appointed master of the mint in 1695 it was calculated that the silver coins in circulation only averaged about half their legal weight. The practice of milling was first adopted in France, when a screw press invented by a Frenchman was used. The first milled coins were made in London in 1663, but the old stamped coins were still issued, and it was not until 1666 that milled coins ceased to be legal tender. The cost of making the milled coinage universal and so putting a stop to clipping was £120,000. It was to meet this expense that the window tax was levied. —London Graphic.

Garlick and Dr. Johnson.

There is a characteristic glimpse of Garlick in J. T. Smith's "Book For a Rainy Day." On a night when Mr. Garlick was sitting in the parlour of his house in the Strand, London, he was

THE ART OF BEDMAKING.

If Housemaids Complain Let Them Ponder on This Picture.

There are many women and maids who think they know the art of making a bed, a restful, ease giving, good dream producing bed, but should they compare their efforts with the perfection attained by the housekeeper of the sixteenth century they will think the fates no such duties are included in the catalogue of the housekeeper's work.

A bed with its coverings was a fine and usual thing to bequeath in those days. No wonder.

This is the chronicle of making Henry VII's bed:

"First, a yeoman or a groom of the stables of the wardrobe must bring in the stuffs and the curtains be drawn, and the yeoman or groom must hold the curtains together, the side curtains and the foot curtains; then must two squires of the body stand at the bed's head, one on either side, and two yeomen of the crown at the bed's foot, and all the stuff be laid at the bed's feet on a carpet before the yeoman of the stables; then a yeoman of the crown or of the chamber to leap upon the bed and roll him up and down and assay the litter, the yeoman to lay down the canvas again, then lay on the feather bed and beat it well and make it even and smooth; then shall a yeoman of the stables take the fustian and take the assay and cast it upon the bed; then shall squires for the body lay hand thereon and yeoman and lay it straight upon the bed without any wrinkles and the sheet in the same wise, then take both the sheets and fustian by the border and put them in under the feather bed at both sides and at the feet also, then lay on the other sheet and the squires for the body to take the sheet and gather it round in your hands on either side the bed and go to the bed's head, strike down the bed till they come down twice or thrice and shake the sheet at the bed's feet and lay it fair and broad on the bed, then lay on the other sheet of fustian above, then take a pair or two of martens and lay above, but first take a pair of crumles and lay above and then lay on the martens, then roll down the bed the space of an ell; then let the yeoman take the pillows and beat them well with their hands and cast them up to the squires for the body and let them lay them on the bed as it pleased the king's grace, then take a head sheet of ermine and lay it above, then take the other side of the head sheet of regnes and lay it over that, then the squires for the body to lay the bed again on top the pillows, then take a sheet of regnes and cover the bed over and over, every side; then the usher knits the curtains together and a squire for the body to cast holy water upon the bed."

How White Chaney Was Discovered.

Of many incidences in which an accidental discovery revolutionized a whole industry there is none more striking than that which enabled Samuel Asbury, in 1720, to impart to pottery that white glaze which is its chief beauty. Chancing, while journeying to London, to halt at Banbury, he noticed that one of his horse's eyes was badly inflamed. He consulted the hostler, who hung a red-hot flint into a basin of water, thereby easily relieving it to a powder, which he applied to the inflamed eye. Asbury, who had watched the process, guessed that at length he had solved the problem which had so long perplexed him. He procured a cartload of flint, had them fired and pulverized, and mixing the powder with pipe clay and water, applied it to his ware, which, after the final baking, became white and shining. This invention, which he improved upon by introducing calcined flint into the body of the ware, was soon universally adopted.

An Appreciative Dog.

During one of the last birthday celebrations of the poet Whittier he was visited by a celebrated singer. The lady was asked to sing, and, seating herself at the piano, she began the beautiful ballad of "Robin Adair." She had hardly begun before Mr. Whittier's pet dog came into the room and, seating himself by her side, watched her, as though fascinated, listening with delight unusual in an animal. When she had finished he came and put his paw very gently into her hand and licked her cheek. "Robin takes that as a tribute to himself," said Mr. Whittier. "He also is 'Robin Adair.'" The dog, hearing his own name, evidently considered that he was the hero of the song. From that moment during the lady's visit he was her devoted attendant. He kept by her side while she was indoors, and when she went away he carried her satchel in his mouth to the gate and watched her departure with evidence of distress.

Old Time Piano Playing.

In these days of the twentieth century the pianist stands next to the singer among the prizes of the musical world. But it was not always so.

Bloomfield's Leading

BARBER,

296 GLENWOOD AVENUE,
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Best Equipped Tonsorial
Establishment in Town.
Sanitary Laws Strictly Complied
With.

U. S. Standard Electrical Massage
and Scalp Treatment.

RAZORS GROUND AND HONED.
Special Attention Paid to
Children.

American Bluejacket,
5 cent Cigar.

Specially made for this establishment

GEORGE SCHERER,
PROPRIETOR.

CHANCERY A-67.
SHERIFF'S SALE. In Chancery of New Jersey.
No. 1. Between the Mutual Life Insurance
Company of New York, complainant, and
Thomas Russell et al., defendants. For sale
of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the tenth day of April next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the borough of Glen Ridge, Essex County, New Jersey.

First Tract—Beginning in the northerly side of Appleton street, at the intersection of the same with the westerly side of Hillside avenue; thence (1) along said southerly side of Appleton street north forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes west two hundred feet; thence (2) north forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes east two hundred feet; thence (3) south forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes east two hundred feet; thence (4) along the same south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes west two hundred feet to the northerly side of Appleton street and the point of beginning.

Second Tract—Beginning in the northerly side of Appleton street at a point therein distant easterly two hundred feet from the intersection of the same with the easterly side of Hillside avenue; thence (1) north forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes east one hundred feet; thence (2) south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes east one hundred feet; thence (3) south forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes east one hundred feet; thence (4) along the same south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes west one hundred feet to the northerly side of Appleton street and the point of beginning.

Third Tract—Beginning in the southerly side of Appleton street at the intersection of the same with the westerly side of Hillside avenue; thence (1) along said southerly side of Appleton street north forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes west two hundred feet; thence (2) north forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes east two hundred feet; thence (3) south forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes east two hundred feet; thence (4) along the same south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes west two hundred feet to the northerly side of Appleton street and the point of beginning.

Fourth Tract—Beginning in the southerly side of Clark street at a point therein distant easterly three hundred and twenty-five feet from the intersection of the same with the easterly side of Hillside avenue; thence (1) north forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes east one hundred feet; thence (2) south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes east one hundred feet; thence (3) south forty-two degrees twenty-five minutes east one hundred feet; thence (4) along the same south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes west one hundred feet to the northerly side of Clark street and the point of beginning.

The above described property to be sold in Newark, N. J., March 5, 1905.
FRANK H. SOMMER, Sheriff.
Frederick G. Burman, Solr.

CHANCERY A-69.
SHERIFF'S SALE. In Chancery of New Jersey.
No. 1. Between the Mutual Life Insurance
Company of New York, complainant, and
Thomas Russell et al., defendants. For sale
of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in Newark, on Tuesday, the tenth day of April next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the borough of Glen Ridge, Essex County, New Jersey.

Beginning at a point in northerly line of Clark street distant in a southerly direction along said northerly line of Clark street from the easterly side of Hillside avenue two hundred and twenty-four feet five and one-half inches, more or less, according to a map of lands now or formerly of Joseph S. Gallagher, thence running north thirty-four degrees thirty-eight minutes east one hundred and ninety feet six inches to the rear line of the lot fronting on Clark street; thence along said rear line south fifty-five degrees twenty-six minutes east sixty feet six inches; thence south twenty-two degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and eighty-four feet three inches to the northerly line of Clark street; thence northerly sixty-four degrees twenty-eight minutes west fifty feet; thence still along said Clark street north thirty-eight degrees twenty-four minutes west fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the land in front of said lot to the centre of Clark street.
Being a portion of the same premises conveyed to Asahel G. Darwin by the executors of Joseph S. Gallagher by deed dated February 20, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Essex March 15, 1888, in Book A23, page 80, etc.

Newark, N. J., March 4, 1905.
FRANK H. SOMMER, Sheriff.
Frederick G. Burman, Solr.

ESSEX COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.—In the matter of the estate of William Raab, deceased. Order to show cause.

GRONOS PETERSON, executor of the last will and testament of William Raab, deceased, having exhibited under oath a true account of the personal estate and debts of said intestate whereby it appears that the personal estate of the said William Raab is insufficient to pay his debts and requesting the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is thereupon on this twenty-second day of January, 1905, ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said William Raab, deceased, appear before this court at the court house in the city of Newark, on the seventh day of April, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why so much of the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said William Raab, deceased, should not be sold and be so sold as to best satisfy his debts.

Witness: My hand and the seal of said court at Newark, New Jersey, this 22nd day of January, 1905.

HAHNE & CO.

BROAD, NEW AND HALSEY STS., NEWARK.

Pretty Hats Need Not Be Costly.

WHEN there are so many fine hats on exhibition one is likely to be misled into the belief that to get really pretty hats a high price must be paid, but this is far from true, as is readily proven by the beautiful hats we show and sell at popular prices. We are particularly proud of the hats we produce to sell at \$4.75, and from that to \$10. In the collection of \$4.75 Hats many beautiful models are found. They possess all the style and dash and color that are found in much higher priced hats, and they are very acceptable to economical dressers.

Beautiful Gowns for only \$27.50.

THIS is a dress that we believe cannot be equaled anywhere at the price we have placed upon it, for it is the result of many conferences with one of the best dressmakers we know of and with whom we labored to get the very best gown possible to sell at this moderate price.

These gowns are beautifully made of Crepe de Chine in the prevailing fashionable shades. The bodice is made over silk drop to correspond with the tucks in the skirt, with square yoke and collar of German Valenciennes lace, and is finished with deep girdle; the sleeves are in the fashionable length with cuffs of German Valenciennes lace; the skirt is very full with deep hem and five 2-inch tucks separated becomingly. It is made over a silk drop of corresponding shade. The effect is beautiful indeed, and though low in price has been one of the most admired dresses shown at our opening. The price we name is \$27.50.

Other dresses here at \$29.50, \$35, \$40, and so on up to \$198. Plenty of styles here sure to satisfy every one.

Hahne & Co., Broad and New Streets, Newark.



Getting There Promptly

is one of the things we do in our work. Doing things right after we get there is another. We use expert labor and first class material.

We Like to Estimate

on new work, and will be glad to estimate on old work.

BLOOMFIELD

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EARLY DELIVERY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

A Full Line of the Best Brands of

Imported and Domestic
CIGARS,

from Acker, Merrill & Condit,
D. Osborne & Co., Wilkinson,
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GARLOCK & MISHELL

Newsdealers,
276 Glenwood Avenue
Opp. D. L. & W. Station.

Old Virginia

STUPID MANAGER

Benedict Bros.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND RICH
GOLD JEWELRY.

"Benedict's Time" Is Standard
Time and Our Trade Mark.

The Watch and Jewelry House of Benedict Bros. was established in Wall Street in 1819 by Samuel W. Benedict, the father of the present Benedict Bros., which makes it probably the oldest in their line in this country. The present Benedict removed to the corner of Cortlandt Street in 1868.

They are now located at the corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, where they have the most attractive jewelry store in the United States and, perhaps, in the world.

An early inspection of their magnificent and extensive line of fine Watches, Diamonds and other Precious Gems is cordially invited.

Try "The Benedict" Patent
Sleeve and Collar Button.

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BENEDICT BROTHERS